

# SUSY with long-lived staus at the LHC



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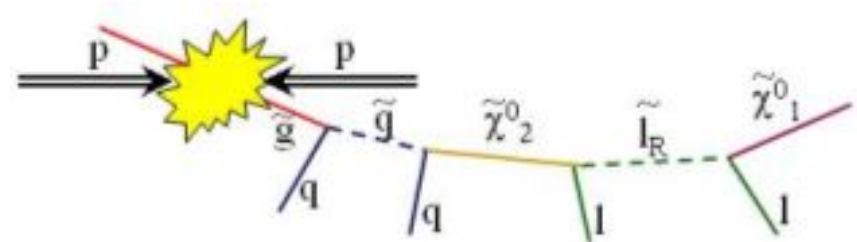
- Generic scenario of **long-lived staus** (LLST) with a **significant mass gap** with squarks/gluinos

⇒ **Not identified** from time of flight ( $\beta \sim 1$ ) nor from  $dE/dx$  (no anomalous ionization)

A stau of  $\mathcal{O}(100)$  GeV and a muon of same momentum loose similar (even less) energy  
[a function of  $\beta\gamma$  with minimum at  $\beta\gamma \approx 3$  reaching Fermi plateau for  $\beta\gamma > 100$ ]

⇒ **Detected as regular muons**

- How do bounds on **this SUSY** compare to usual



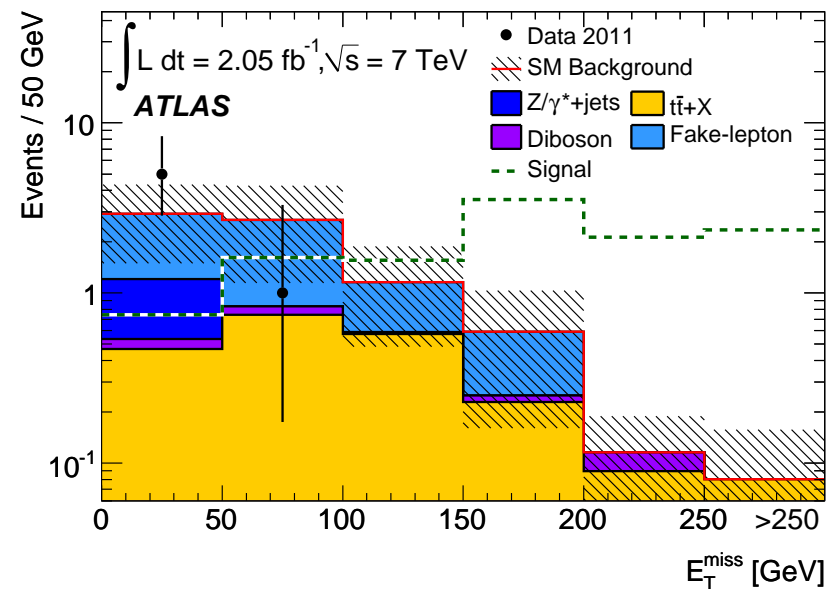
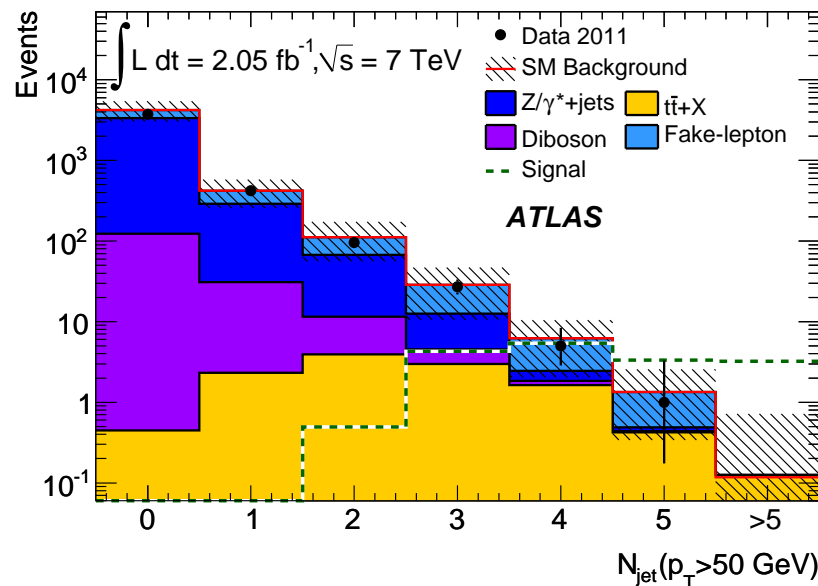
Two higher- $p_T$  leptons SS ( $\ell = e, \mu$ ),  $N_{\text{jet}} > 3$  with  $p_T > 50$  GeV,  $\cancel{E}_T > 150$  GeV, isolation &  $\eta$  cuts

Background:  $t\bar{t}Z, t\bar{t}W, t\bar{t}WW$ , fake leptons, charge mis-ID  $\Rightarrow \sigma_{\text{vis}} = \sigma \times \epsilon \times A < 1.6 \text{ fb}$   $\epsilon = 55\%$

- ATLAS analysis Neutralino LSP of 150 (200) GeV

– Gluino pair production  $\tilde{g}[\rightarrow \bar{t} \tilde{t}_1(1.2 \text{ TeV})] \rightarrow \bar{t} t \tilde{\chi}_1^0 \Rightarrow m_{\tilde{g}} > 770 (750) \text{ GeV}$

$m_{\tilde{g}} = 650 \text{ GeV}$ :



- **Our analysis** LLST of 150 GeV (replaced by muon of same momentum) and **Simplified Models**

**Differences:** **less  $\cancel{E}_T$**  ( $\tilde{\chi}_1^0 \rightarrow \ell^\mp \tilde{\ell}^\pm$ ), **two extra leptons** (and **more SS**), **strong  $\mu$ -e asymmetry**

– **Glino pair production**

[B]  $m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0} \ll m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^+} \sim m_{\tilde{\chi}_2^0}$        $\tilde{g} \rightarrow \bar{t} t \tilde{\chi}_1^0 \rightarrow \bar{t} t \ell^\mp \tilde{\ell}^\pm$

[H]  $m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0} \sim m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^+} \sim m_{\tilde{\chi}_2^0}$        $\tilde{g} \rightarrow \bar{t} b \tilde{\chi}_1^+ \rightarrow \bar{t} b \nu_\ell \tilde{\ell}^+$  and changing (s)tops by (s)quarks

⇒

Model	gtB200	gtH200	gtH400	gqB200	gqB400	gqH200	gqH400
$m_{\tilde{g}}$ [GeV] >	890	880	980	605	830	875	1035

– **Stop/squark pair production**       $\tilde{t}_1 \rightarrow t \tilde{\chi}_1^0 \rightarrow t \ell^\mp \tilde{\ell}^\pm$

$\tilde{t}_1 \rightarrow b \tilde{\chi}_1^+ \rightarrow b \nu_\ell \tilde{\ell}^+$  and changing (s)tops by (s)quarks

⇒

Model	qH200
$m_{\tilde{q}}$ [GeV] >	770

(tB200, tH200, qB200: unconstrained)

- Cut flow comparison

Events	$m_{\tilde{g}} = 650 \text{ GeV}$			$m_{\tilde{t}_1} = 650 \text{ GeV}$		$m_{\tilde{q}} = 650 \text{ GeV}$	
	NLSP200	gtB200	gtH200	tB200	tH200	qB200	qH200
$\mathcal{L}\sigma\epsilon$	576	576	576	11	11	672	672
SS	17	209	199	4	3.4	258	275
$N_{\text{jet}} > 3$	12	185	159	2	1.7	52	48
$\cancel{E}_T > 150 \text{ GeV}$	5	18	21	0.29	0.15	1.5	4.6
$A$ [%]	1.2	3.2	3.6	2.6	1.4	0.2	0.7
$\sigma_{\text{vis}} = \sigma\epsilon A$ [fb]	3.4	9.1	10.4	0.14	0.07	0.74	2.22

$\Rightarrow$  LLST scenario has more SS dileptons and less  $\cancel{E}_T$

$3\ell$  or  $4\ell$ ,  $\cancel{E}_T \geq 50$  GeV,  $H_T \geq 200$  GeV,  $S_T \geq 300, 600$  GeV, (no) Z, (no) OSSF,  $N(\tau_h) = 0, 1, 2$

Background:  $VV, t\bar{t}, t\bar{t}V$  Results presented as observed vs expected events

- About 25 000 observed events classified in regions (only 150 events are  $4\ell$ ).
- In LLST models one expects high (low)  $H_T$  if mass gap between  $\tilde{g}/\tilde{q}$  and  $\tilde{\chi}$  is large (small)

⇒ Little room for New Physics:

- Example 1: gqH200 with  $(m_{\tilde{g}}, m_{\tilde{\chi}}, m_{\tilde{\tau}}) = (650, 400, 150)$  GeV (high  $H_T$ )  
where  $2\,500 \tilde{g}\tilde{g} \Rightarrow 530 (3\ell) + 74 (4\ell)$

[ruled out]

⇒ Anomalous  $4\ell$  events pointed out by CMS than can be cured:

- Example 2: qH tuned with  $(m_{\tilde{q}}, m_{\tilde{\chi}}, m_{\tilde{\tau}}) = (1070, 1050, 200)$  GeV (low  $H_T$ )  
where  $92 \tilde{q}\tilde{q} \Rightarrow 16 (3\ell) + 8 (4\ell)$

[this and other models improve consistency with data but tend to predict a too low  $S_T$ ]

# Inclusive multilepton search

(4.98/fb @ 7 TeV)

CMS

Example 1: <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">gqH200</span>	$N(\tau_h) = 0$			$N(\tau_h) = 1$			$N(\tau_h) = 2$		
	obs	(SM)	NP	obs	(SM)	NP	obs	(SM)	NP
4 Lepton results									
$\cancel{E}_T > 50, H_T > 200, \text{no } Z$	0	$(0.018 \pm 0.005)$	<b>6.4</b>	0	$(0.09 \pm 0.06)$	<b>17</b>	0	$(0.7 \pm 0.7)$	<b>5.8</b>
$\cancel{E}_T > 50, H_T < 200, \text{no } Z$	<b>1</b>	<b><math>(0.20 \pm 0.07)</math></b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b><math>(0.59 \pm 0.17)</math></b>	<b>0.1</b>	1	$(1.5 \pm 0.6)$	<b>0.1</b>
$\cancel{E}_T < 50, H_T > 200, \text{no } Z$	0	$(0.006 \pm 0.001)$	<b>8.5</b>	0	$(0.14 \pm 0.08)$	<b>12</b>	0	$(0.25 \pm 0.07)$	<b>4.0</b>
$\cancel{E}_T < 50, H_T < 200, \text{no } Z$	1	$(2.6 \pm 1.1)$	<b>0.0</b>	5	$(3.9 \pm 1.2)$	<b>0.0</b>	17	$(10.6 \pm 3.2)$	<b>0.1</b>
3 Lepton results									
$\cancel{E}_T > 50, H_T > 200, \text{no-OSSF}$	2	$(1.5 \pm 0.5)$	<b>45</b>	33	$(30.4 \pm 9.7)$	<b>62</b>	15	$(13.5 \pm 2.6)$	<b>2.5</b>
$\cancel{E}_T > 50, H_T < 200, \text{no-OSSF}$	7	$(6.6 \pm 2.3)$	<b>0.0</b>	159	$(143 \pm 37)$	<b>0.4</b>	82	$(106 \pm 16)$	<b>0.0</b>
$\cancel{E}_T < 50, H_T > 200, \text{no-OSSF}$	1	$(1.2 \pm 0.7)$	<b>27</b>	16	$(16.9 \pm 4.5)$	<b>31</b>	18	$(31.9 \pm 4.8)$	<b>0.6</b>
$\cancel{E}_T < 50, H_T < 200, \text{no-OSSF}$	14	$(11.7 \pm 3.6)$	<b>0.1</b>	446	$(356 \pm 55)$	<b>0.0</b>	1006	$(1026 \pm 171)$	<b>0.0</b>
$\cancel{E}_T > 50, H_T > 200, \text{no } Z$	8	$(5.0 \pm 1.3)$	<b>116</b>	16	$(31.7 \pm 9.6)$	<b>62</b>	-		
$\cancel{E}_T > 50, H_T < 200, \text{no } Z$	30	$(27.0 \pm 7.6)$	<b>0.5</b>	114	$(107 \pm 27)$	<b>0.2</b>	-		
$\cancel{E}_T < 50, H_T > 200, \text{no } Z$	11	$(4.5 \pm 1.5)$	<b>72</b>	45	$(51.9 \pm 6.2)$	<b>30</b>	-		
$\cancel{E}_T < 50, H_T < 200, \text{no } Z$	123	$(144 \pm 36)$	<b>0.0</b>	3721	$(2907 \pm 412)$	<b>0.1</b>	-		

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$\cancel{E}_T < 50, H_T > 200, \text{no } Z$	0	$(0.006 \pm 0.001)$	<b>0.0</b>	0	$(0.14 \pm 0.08)$	<b>0.0</b>	0	$(0.25 \pm 0.07)$	<b>0.0</b>
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$\cancel{E}_T > 50, H_T > 200, \text{no-OSSF}$	2	$(1.5 \pm 0.5)$	<b>0.8</b>	33	$(30.4 \pm 9.7)$	<b>1.4</b>	15	$(13.5 \pm 2.6)$	<b>0.1</b>
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## Conclusions

- Focused on a SUSY scenario where **staus** are **long-lived** (NLSP with gravitino LSP) and **fast** (**sizeable mass gap** with parent colored particles)
- **These** LLSTs are indistinguishable from **muons**
- We have applied **constraints** from:
  - **SS-dileptons**, multijets and large  $\cancel{E}_T$  (ATLAS)
  - **multilepton** searches (CMS)
- This SUSY scenario has **less**  $\cancel{E}_T$ , an **excess of SS** muon-like particles and a **large  $\mu$ -e asymmetry**
- This SUSY is **not hidden** and seems to be as restricted as the usual one by ordinary searches